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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1882.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Sir Charles Dilke is likely to enter the British Cabinet, - The Bishop of Truro has not yet accepted the Archbishopric of Canterbury. Justice Huddleston's conduct of the Bell trial is crivioused. - The Archbishop of Bordeaux is dead. - Herr Feigel, the German Consul at Constantinople, has been transferred to New-York. England has sent a note to the Powers explaining her intentions in Egypt. - Forty-five socialists were convicted yesterday in Prague, = French reinforcements are to be sent to Tonguin. The verdict in the Pelizer murder case is to be appealed from.

Congruss .- In the Senate petitions were presented for an increase of the duty on Sumatra to bacco. A bill was passed to provide for holding a term of the United States District Court at Wichita, Kan. The Civil Service bill occupied the greater part of the session. A number of amendments were offered, several of which were adopted, ----- There was no quorum in the House. Leave of absence was granted to several members and the House adjourned to Wednesday.

Domestic.-The President yesterday nominated Louis A. Scott to be Postmas er at Lowville, N. Y.

The annual report of the Washington Monument Commission has been submitted to Congress. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of C. E. Upton, defaulting president of the City Bank of Rochester. ____ The semi-sunual ordination a: St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Provincial Seminary was held yesterday. = Theresa Sturla was sentenced in Chicago for the murder of Stiles, === William H. Clark, of New-Haven, committed suicide on the steamship Knickerbocker near New-Orleans, === Thieves have b en actively at work in and about Plainfield, N. J. = At Covington, Ga., William Smith, age eighteen, while intoxicais reported of Lawson Valentine, owner of the Houghton farm, Orange County, === James Smyth & Co., manufacturers of yarns, Philadelphia, have failed. ____ There is much feeling in Chicago over the inefficiency of the police.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-General preparations for Christmas were made yesterday, === An injunction was granted restraining the approval of a contract to remove street dirt. === A hearing on the Passion Play was given by Mayor Grace. === Alexander Jefferson, the Brooklyn murderer, was arrested. — The Rev. Drs. King and McGlynn and Henry Clews testified tore the Senate Committee on "Corners." A boy was run over and kitled nas been begun against William J. Huteniason. Gold value os the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.33 cents Stocks were duil dealings were without character.

THE WEATHER. -TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy and fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday Highest, 45°; lowest, 38°; average, 41°

The Hebrews who got the better of the police two weeks ago will not laugh so heartily to-day. Judge Arnoux holds that in the eyes of the law Jew and Gentile are alike, and dissolves the injunctions that were granted in favor of keeping shops open on Sunday. This remedy, then, is for the State to take and dedidecision may work hardship in the cases of cate it forever to the noblest service which it Hebrews who religiously abstain from business on Saturday, and who will now be compelled to lose two days a week; but it is difficult to see and below the Falls is ample opportunity to how the Code, as it stands, could be inter preted otherwise.

The opinions of a number of prominent physicians on the faith cures alteged to be effected by the Rev. Mr. Simpson, which are printed in another column, will command wide attention It appears that there is nothing new in Mr. Simpson's performances. In cases of hysteria apparent cares are produced, but these physicians declare that no organic disease can be affected by prayer and anointing with oil. Meantime, Mr. Simpson's disciples continue to flock to his services and profess the utmost faith in his methods.

One of Brooklyn's attractions is the number of shade trees which adora many of her principal streets. In order to maintain and increase this feature of the city an organization has just been formed there under the title, of "The Tree-Planting and Fountain Association." The new association has a wide and excellent field before it, and we wish it every success. Of late years several fine avenues of trees-notably the upper part of Atlantic-ave.-have been almost ruined by neglect. Prospect Park, too, will be none the worse for some intelligent supervision, so that the new society is likely to have its hands full.

In the protest against the production of the so-called Passion Play made by many of our leading citizens yesterday before Mayor Grace, Dr. Crosby accurately interpreted the general feeling of the community when he declared that such a performance would be abhorrent to public sentiment. The simplest way out of the difficulty would be for Mr. Morse to rectangle difficulty would be for Mr. Morse to recognize the hostile public sentiment he has like the difficulty would be for Mr. Morse to recognize the hostile public sentiment he has like the discharge of the president's conduct has been cold and conscienceless, what shall be said of that of the directors? Did they know what he was doing, or did they not? Either way they may answer that and successful head-master of Wellington Collidate; first in 1880, when he only got six votes to Maxime du Camp's thirty-four, as ancessor the directors? Did they know what he was doing, or did they not? Either way they may answer that and successful head-master of Wellington Collidate; first in 1880, when he only got six votes to Maxime du Camp's thirty-four, as ancessor there was no money, of course, to reckon with it directors? Did they know what he was doing, or did they not? Either way they may answer that and been allowed to waste by a most criminal carelesse. A generated priest, supposed to have

hoped that Mayor Grace may be able to refuse the necessary license.

Mr. Gladstone's Government seems to have been materially strengthened by the Cabinet changes. Our London correspondent in his telegraphic review of the week gives an excellent reason for doubting the generally accepted rumor that Sir Charles Dilke will succeed Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone having asked him to take the Irish Secretaryship at a crisis in publie affairs, was momentarily harassed by a deliberate attempt to bargain for a Cabinet position. That feeling of irritation has not passed away, and if Sir Charles Dilke finally enters the Cabinet, it will be because he is forced into it by his remarkable talents for public business and by the pressure of radical agitation.

The preparations for Christmas were probably never more extensive than they are this year. At least, one would judge so from the throngs in the streets yesterday, when in many busy quarters locomotion was no easy matter. This was partly due, however, to the rainy weather of the two previous days, which prevented many persons from making their intended purchases. The religious character of the feast will also be well sustained. Elaborate programmes of music have been arranged for all the leading churches. We publish elsewhere a list of these, which the conneisseur in music would do well to refer to before deciding where he will go to-day and

to-morrow. The illness of M. Gambetta is rapidly becoming a political event of grave importance. While his reputation has suffered from the collapse of his Premiership and from his unfortunate choice of political associates, he is recognized on every hand as having two things which are very uncommon in France at the present time-original political genius and personal influence over the constituencies as a whole. If he could succeed in having the electoral system modified as it has been in Italy, his personal will would at once become an overmastering force in political life. But even those who deptecate his methods and his ascendancy cannot fail to recognize what a serious loss his death would be to the Republic. Government would be more unstable than it now is, parties would be thrown further out of gear, and the future of democratic institutions be far more uncertain, if M. Gambetta should be taken away in the prime of life.

THE DESTRUCTION OF NIAGARA. If the owners of the land along Niagara River from the head of the rapids to the new suspension bridge should build a high fence about it with "no admittance " painted on the nation. And yet the proprietors would be acting clearly within their rights. The land is | decade, theirs and ownership gives them authority to warn away all trespassers. Indeed, if the rushing waters here are to be harnessed to machinery and give motion to the shafting of a line of factories along the bank, the owners or lessees will be compelled in self-defense to exclude from their grounds the thronging visitors drawn within by the cataract. As it is, there is not a point on American soil where one can see the Falls without paying for the privilege, and the land owners ofter sufficient reason to justify their charges. But, after all, no one can contemplate this state of things without stands alone. It is invested with a supreme sublimity. Such a miracle of grace and grandent should of right be the possession of the race. And the man who is shut out by another from this inspiring and ennobling presence complains instinctively, as one defrauded of his inheritance.

But what does it matter that all the world is welcome to Niagara, if Niagara itself is to be is something more than a naked waterfall. One need not go to the islands in the rapids nor on the river bank to see the glory and delightfulness of trees and rich underwood and gar-But here the walls of foliage in sammer, and the outreaching of the bare branches in the winter, have a value that cannot be measured. They are more even than a foil and setting to the pitiless rush of the waters. They are essential parts of a complete work in which all the elements are so fused into a vital unity that the loss of one is not a mere defacement or disfigurement of the whole. It is destruction. If, still further, this harmonious beauty of forest growth is replaced by the vulgar intrusion of all things distracting, incongruous and unsightly, the Niagara of sublimity and loveliness is rumed forever.

Now, the havor has already begun, as every-

body knows. It will sarely continue, with an ever-increasing power to destroy, so long as the land on the river border remains in private hands, not because of any special greed or blame worthiness of the present proprietors, who are as public-spirited as any successors of theirs are likely to be, but of necessity, from the conditions of the case. The plain and only can render to mankind. Fortunately this will bring no loss to business enterprise. Above utilize the energy which manufacturing economy grieves to see running waste-while this crowning work of nature can be left free to minister in fullest measure its pure and wholesome delight to man's higher nature. Fortunately, too, there need be no indefiniteness or uncertainty as to just what shall be done. The report has been rendered in which are accu-

entail, may not fall upon the State.

THE ANGLICAN PRIMATE The new Primate of the Anglican Communion is one of the youngest bishops in the Province | truthfulness were apparently unknown to him. of Canterbury. The Bishop of Truro was nominated to one of the newly created sees five years ago, and during this short term he has thus making him an accomplice of his not done anything to add to the reputation crime, and he attempted to conceal the which he had previously acquired as an excel- true dimensions of his stealings by lylent school-master. Archbishop Tait first attracted public attention as the successor of Dr. pressed no contrition for his crime and no sorrow Arnold at Rugby, but subsequently, as Dean of Carlisle and Bishop of London, he gave ample proofs of the tireless energy, the moderation of temper and the statesmanlike sagacity which

solution cannot be reached, then it is to be of Canterbury are to be judged. As a theoloham is his superior; as an eloqueat preacher he cannot be compared with the Bishop of Peterborough; but he may have acquired as a succeasful school-master and disciplinarian that talent for governing which made Archbishop Tait a singularly wise and useful Primate. The head of a great school may be a despot in his little world, governing his realm by rigid regulations and menaces of expulsion and fretting all the natural conciliation out of his soul, or he may be a prudent administrator, enforcing his will with tact and judgment and appealing primarily to the common sense of his temporary subjects. Dr. Arnold, who, in many respects, was an ideal school-master, would not have made a prudent and conciliatory Archbishop. On the other hand, Bishop Benson, like Archbishop Tait or Archbishop Longley, may have received the best training for the historic see of Canterbury while he was the head of a great school. A conciliatory temper and experience in the management of affairs and in the government of men are essential, and these qualifications the new Archbishop has.

Dean Mozley in his unique volumes of "Reminiscences" quaintly says that his general impression of the Church of England was that it told everybody in reading the Bible to use common sense, which, upon a favorable estimate of himself, would be the teaching of the Holy Spirit. This personal gift of practical common sense is what every Englishman, whether a Churchman, a Non-conformist or a Catholic, expects to find in the Primate. It may not be the common sense of an earlier age, but it must be what the average Englishman regards as current common sense. The Regulation of Public Worship act has not worked satisfactorily, but has involved interminable litigation and ecclesiastical quibbling; yet Archbishop Tait, who was primarily responsible for the passage of that act, had the credit of adopting a statesmanlike policy in endeavoring to repress Ritualistic extravagances by State legislation. It was the average Englishman's common sense that while variations of doctrine and ritual should be tolerated within certain bounds, discipline should be enforced outside those limits; and an experiment in legislation which in actual practice has been inoperative was supported by the National faith in the efficacy of an act of Parliament. The Archbishop may have been reproached by the Ritualists for his intolerance and by Evangelical Churchmen for his failures, but public opinion in England was on his side, because he had made a systematic attempt to repress tendencies which the community had decided ought not to be tolerated in the Established Church. gate, this procedure would arouse some indig- Public opinion now would tolerate many things of which it disproved during the last

It is the ability to form a sagacious judgment respecting the requirements of a Nation so cool-headed, conservative and practical as the English people that is the special endowment of a statesmanlike Primate. As the leader of the House of Lords in matters of ecclesiastical legislation, he must have political sagacity and worldly wisdom. Dr. Mahafty in his admirable lectures on Modern Preaching does not hesitate to affirm that an honest and sensible, though worldly man, if endowed with a quick insight into character, would make a better bishop than a man of the deepest piety, devoted to feeling his sense of justice violated. Niagara things unseen. If a bishop in the English Establishment requires worldly wisdom in his relations to his clergy, an archbishop needs that practical acquaintance with the relations of the Church to the community which is based on sterling good sense.

THE BRUSSELS MURDER CASE. The conviction of the Peltzers in Brussels brings to a close one of the most remarkable destroyed. So long as the great chain of lakes murder cases ever given to a jury. The older remains to feed it, there will be a river full of Peltzer in order to revenge himself upon the marry, and at the same time to put him out of the way under circumstances which would divert suspicion from himself, sent to New-York for his younger brother and prevailed upon him to lands of living vine by waters, still or flowing. entrap the man into a hired chamber in Brussels and to muraer him there. The evidence against Léon Peltzer was conclusive. He admit-

ted having shot Bernays, but sought to explain

it as an accident.

The theory of the defence was that the American brother had gone to Europe in connection with some mysterious business negotiations, and that he was anxious to obtain the legal advice of Bernays without disclosing his identity. Accordingly he had assumed the disguise and hired the apartment, but when the two men met he had been recognized and in the excitement of the moment the revolver had been accidentally discharged. This theory was untenable, first, because a man does not shoot another by accident in the back of the head, and, secondly, the necessity for concealment and masquerade could not be satisfactorily demonstrated. The true version of the story evidently was that the younger Peltzer, being swayed by his brother's nowerful will, had murdered the lawyer and had subsequently informed the police where the body could be found in order that Mme. Bernays might learn as speedily as possible that she was a widow and free to bestow her aftertions elsewhere. The evidence against Armand Peltzer was entirely circumstantial, but the motive for the marder was so clear, and his connection with his brother's movements and disguises during nine months was so closely established, that his conviction has followed.

The Rochester Bank embezzlement seems to ground has been surveyed and studied by a have been one of the coolest cases of robbery on petent commission appointed by the State. on record. There is no excuse offered for President Upton's conduct, because none is possible. rately set forth the land which should be se- He stole the money of the depositors, used cared and how it should be treated, with con- it in private oil speculation, and lost it. He is vincing reasons for every recommendation. as much of a robber as he would have been had What is needed now is the legislative action to he broken into the bank at night and taken the carry into effect this wise comisel. To this money. Sympathy for such a calculating thief and every citizen can help by making petition is out of the question, and in Rochester there to his representative that this lasting disgrace, are no signs that any is offered. For his disto say nothing of the direct pecuniary loss graced tamily everyone will teel profound symwhich the final destruction of Niagara would pathy, but for the man himself nothing but reprobation. He was not led into the commission of his crime by any sudden temptation such as often impels a vulgar thief, but went about it deliberately and unscrupulously. Honor and He overcame the scruples of the cashier about the misuse of the bank's funds ing about them to the directors. He has exfor the many people who have suffered by it. He is represented as "drinking heavily" on the night of the exposure, but otherwise has shown no sign that he had any feelings to drown.

gian he cannot be ranked with the Bishop of to say the least, dull in all of them. He said Winchester; in scholarship the Bishop of Dur- that they had at first decided to get in all the money they could, let the stealing president go out, and carry on the business of the bank, but when they found that his theft reached \$330,000 they saw they could not get in money enough to do this. The bad morality of that proposition is too self-evident to need comment. It is no wonder people hesitate to put their money in banks when a board of directors openly announce that they attempted to take a step like that. They will doubtless say in justification of their conduct that by keeping the matter quiet they would prevent the closing of the bank and possibly save the depositors

from loss; but their reasoning is as faulty as their morality. Concealment of crime is always an incentive to new crime. If this president had been allowed to "go out" with his \$330,000, or even half that sum, his successor might be tempted to follow his example and "go out" with another handsome swag. It would be a long time before the depositors got their money back under such a system. It is evident that the directors have already

been aroused from their false position and are convinced that decided action is necessary. They had Mr. Upton arrested yesterday on a charge of "grand larceny in the first degree," and his advance to the penttentiary is likely to be direct from this time forward. What is to te done about paying the depositors has not yet been decided. Opinions differ about the liability of the stockholders. The best authorities in Rochester believe that they are liable for the full amount of their stock, \$200,000. It is estimated that the property turned over to the bank by Upton will realize \$100,000. That will make \$300,000 toward making good the loss; but one of the directors thinks that the bank's suspension will render some of its debts bad, swelling the total loss to \$400,000. The total deposits were \$500,000, and the missing \$100,000 will probably be taken from that, so that the solution is likely to be a payment of 75 cents on a dollar to the depositors. Thus while a quarter of the loss will fall upon the defrauded depositors, half of it will fall upon the directors, who will thus pay dearly for their neglect of duty.

MENTAL ETHICS

Ethics, as the science of human duty, is almost always associated with and regarded as an integral part of morals. It is seldom connected directly or indirectly with the mind, or aught appertaining thereto, although ethics must in the highest and best sense depend largely on the understanding. Unconsciousness or neglect of this important truth causes a deal of confusion, and materialty herps to distort what we are pleased to consider moral ideas, notwithstanding that they often prove to be very immoral ones. We never shall, we never can, have any just apprehension of ethics until we look upon it as resident, partially at least, in the mind. Unless ethics has clear and close relation to the intellect, it does not deserve the name. To view it as moral only is to blind our judgment and warp our notion of accountability. The mischief that has been done by this one-sided uspect is incalculable. No man can justly claim to be governed by an ethical code who fails to hold himself responsible for his acts through his intelligence and judgment. It is not enough for him to meat well; he must either do well, or be able to show that he had sound reason to believe that he was doing well.

Far more harm has doubtless been wrought by rsons of correct morals and inadequate mind than by persons of irregular morals and competent mind. High intelligence is apt to be a good substitute for lack of principle, since it can see its own best interest, and that this will be served by ontward observation of honesty and honor. Pure morality is, on the other hand, prone to be so sure of itself as to be headless of consequences, persuaded that right intention will have a worthy outcome. It is not likely to, however, unless penetration and foresight lend their aid. There have been, and ever will be, so many examples of noral purpose with vicious results that there is ample cause for doubting if there be a more fertile source of evil in all creation than an actively water pouring over a precipice. But Niagara husoand of the woman whom he wished to virtuous fool. It is comparatively safe to trust an going wrong, and will transgress wittingly, while the fool will spread ruin with the fullest odor of sanctity. No wonder that worldlings feel that, after ascertaining a man's shrewdness, they can

afford to anathematize his morais. When we are deceived or betrayed or swindled by a scoundrel, and are entirely aware that he intended what he has done, there is a savage sort of consolation in the thought that his intent and performance were coherent. But when we suffer wrong from a feliow whose affins were of the best, and his achievements of the worst, we are marvellously patient and amiable if we can resist exasperation toward the benevolent blunderer, 1s it not rather an aggravation of the harm to be told that his chief fault is his good-heartedness; that we owe our misfortune to his kind intents? Does the fact exculpate him? Ought it to shield nim from the consequences of his action? Will his inward innocence heat our wound? Was he not bound by the circumstances to exercise intelligence, to employ prudence as well as to keep a

fair name, and go with unstained hands ? This is complete, wholesome ethics,-ethics of the mind no less than of the heart, - and on such we have a right to insist. No man is privileged to nudertake anything that concerns others, to accept public or private office, to assume responsibility, unless he is qualified for it mentally as well as morally. It is as much his duty to be acquainted with himself intellectually as it is spiritually. He has no excuse for injuring others in the circumstance that he meant no narm. He is as amenable to common sense as to conscience. Integrity of motive is no plea for bringing sorrow and distress on a single trusting soul. All responsibilities should be equally mental and moral. If they were so, the sum of human anguish would be diminished by half.

It seems sometimes that we of the present age, especially in the Republic, are too charitable, or rather that our charity is misdirected. We pardon o many gross offences through easy good-nature, through want of carnestness and reflection, that we really lower the tone of genuine ethics, and encourage weakness to a point of wrong-doing. Men, all over the land, in whom perfect confidence is reposed, are continually violating the common and the higher law, are guilty of the deepest sins, without meeting public condemnation because they were tempted, yielded to impulses, or were simply neglectful. The assertion that their previous conduct had been exemplary, or that their purposes were without blame, is sufficient to elicit any amount of sympathy. The inference would be that to live a certain time honorably would almost justify the commission of subsequent crime, or that results, however grievous, should be measured by intent.

The West has furnished a most immentable instance in kind. A prominent ecclesiastic received for forty years the small, hard-earned wages of the faithful, humble poor of his creed until they had swelled to millions. They trusted him, not as a man, but as an infallible priest of an infallible Church, and he, though bearing a reputation for financial acumen and secular wisdom lent their money to the more prosperous of his flock with the recklessness of a tipsy spendthrift, refusing to take any written evidence of their indebtedness. He built convents and retreats and churches, too, in the name of religion, spreading the pious fame of the amiable prelate who had made him his agent, and extending the influence of the archdiocese

aroused, and to withdraw the play. If this tion mainly his qualifications for the historic see | neglect. One of them, in a statement on | numberless gifts and endowments enough to deal connemed lunatic, without a lunatic's flashes of

intelligence. Hardly anybody lifted voice against him; he was treated by press and public with unexampled lennency. He had not used the money for himself; he had only been madly generous with the dear dollars of tens of thousands of servants, laborers and mechanics. He had erected noble monuments to the holy faith which could not be sold, and Romethat always gets out never gives back, could not, in her plous zeal, restore a cent of the millions secured in her name. The retreats, convents and churches stand, proud and cold, while their wretched

supporters shiver and starve. Here is a notable and shameful example of ethics of the vulgar, reprehensible pattern. There is no end of similar though less conspicuous and flagrant cases, which are hourly condoned because the guilty had no intent to transgress. Transgression is, unhappily, a thing of performance, not of purpose; and they who are steraly just, instead of weakly sentimental, will always demand that transgressors shall be held accountable for the qualities of their mind as well as the character of their morals. The best and safest others is the ethics of intelligence.

Mark Twain achieved what Milton would have denominated "a bad emmence" at the New-England dinner. A professional humorist, it was to have been expected that his speech would be pervaded with humor. And so it was. But it was humor so low in tone, so coarse in suggestion, so trite in allusion, so foreign to the spirit of the occasion, that we apprehend that the average man, on reading it, will feel moved to exclaim:

I'm so in love with melancholy I would not, if I could, be gay

There is no reason why professional humorists should feel absolved from respecting the proprieties, and certainly the proprieties suggest that horse-play and buffoonery, however engaging they may be in a barroom or cognate auditorium, are not in place in the presence of a distinguished company of refined people assembled on a notable occasion. In marked and refreshing contrast was the humor of Mr. Depew, of Governor Long, of General Porter, of the Rev. Dr. Paxton. They, too, set the tables in a roar, but without infringing upon the prerogatives of the end-man of the minstrels or the clown of the circus. It is not the first time that Mark Twain has grossly offended in this particular. The speech which he made at the dinner given to Mr. Whittier by the proprietors of The Atlantic Monthly a few years ago was in even worse taste. But, conceding that that was his most discreditable effort, his response of Friday evening is certainly to be regarded as a good second.

The Philadelphians, while they pride themselves on their historical relies, certainly show a singular alertness in getting rid of them. Every picturesque house or corner in that city, no matter how sacred its associations, is being swept away to give place to the monotonous, glaringly new red brick and marble blocks which represent the highest type of architectural beauty to the mind of our neighbors. The Slate moof House, full of traditions of Penn, and the Quaker Almshouse, where Evangeline found Gabriel (a quaint little domicile in its garden of rollyhocks and dahtias, a glimpse of age and silence in the very midst of massive banking houses), both have been torn down within the last new years. Next, the Franklin Library, which more than any other building in the country, perhaps, was a shade of lettered case, was described and its dusky alcoves replaced by shining new chambers, oak-lined and prettily upholstered. Now they are razing to the ground the house in which it is supposed Jefferson wrote the Declaration. Young ladies are carrying away bits of plank to paint upon, and antiquarians are bidding high for bricks, with which to build fireplaces in their own houses. In Europe, houses which are ennobled by a great association are preserved intact, as the heirlooms of the city which owns them. It is to them, not to the great retail shops or new dwellings, that the travelling American turns with an eager sense of going to his old home, of rising out of his ordinary work-a-day life, back into the heroic age. Yet at home he destroys the few relies which he owns with a merciless hand.

PERSONAL.

Harry A. Garffeld, son of the late President, has been elected editor of the Williams College Athenoum.

The Hon. C. R. Breckinridge, Congressman-at-Large-elect from Arkansas, is a son of John C. Breckinridge, but resembles him in personal appoarance very slightly.

It is said by his friends that Mr. Parnell is trying to sell his Irish estates in order that his tenants may have a chance to take advantage of the purchase clauses of the Land Act. Mr. John R. Buchtel's endowment of \$100,000 for

Buchtel College, Ohio, on Founder's Day, January 18. Ex-President Hayes and Mrs. Mary A. Liver-more are expected to deliver addresses. A probable descendant of the man who, according

to Sydney Smith, stroked the dome of St. Paul's to please the dean and the chapter, and an undoubted admirer of Michael Davitt, has placed a handsome diamond ring upon the finger of that Irish patriot's effigy at Madame Tussaud's. Rapid promotion has been the lot of the new

Primate of England, for he has only been a bishop five years. And whatever may be the strength of his political convictions, he is in favor with both parties, for he has been a select preacher at both universities, and Mr. Gladstone now promotes him from the sec to which he was appointed by Lord When, in the course of Congressional events,

Senators and Representatives sent by pages their au ograph albums around among their fellow-legislators, Congressman Moore, of Tennessee, thought the little fellows who brought him the books were soliciting for their own collections. So, in a kind. fatherly way, he put some good advice, of the copybook-maxim style, in each album. In Senator Ed-munds's he wrote, with affourish: "Be a good boy and you will become a good man," and the Green Mountain statesman is making it one of the jokes

The various stories in circulation in Paris about Gambetta's wound call to mind an incident in the career of M. Lafitte, Louis Philippe's Minister, One day after dinner he was seized with violent internal pains. He had dined at the Spanish Embassy, and the relations between France and Spain were not very cordial. Of course diplomatic suspicions were aroused. Alarming rumors spread over Europe. But tweive hours later the affair was settled by Lafitte himself, who revealed the cause of his dis-tress to an Italian attaché, who had visited him se-cretly to see what he could find out. Leading him mysteriously hato a corner, and looking around to ace that nobody was listening, M. Lautte whispered into his car, impressively: "Tell your Government it was—the beef!"

"More than a quarter of a century ago," says a London writer, "I used to meet Louis Blanc at Mrs. Milner-Gibson's, in Wilton Crescent. He was a singularly tiny man, with smooth cheeks and a bullet head, and he used to wear a tight-fitting little coat with brass buttons. One night a man, only half looking round, said: 'Take this, please,' and handed him an empty coffee-cup. He thought he was a page." Charles Blanc, by the way, used to tell a touching story about his diminutive brother, When the two were at school together at Rodez, Louis, the elder by two years, regarding himself as the natural protector of his younger prother, used to sacrifice to him half of his own meagre rations of boiled beef and beans. This voluntary starvation caused in after life the stunted stature of Louis, and the handsome, stalwart appearance of Charles.

Edouard Pailleron, one of the new French Academicians, is the son of a pork butcher, but was "born with a silver spoon in his mouth" to the extent of \$12,000 a year. He is handsome, witty, and a charming host. Forty-eight years old, he is still a bachelor. His first remark on coming into the world, say his bantering friends, was neither 'papa" nor "mama," nor yet "ah goo," bnt-oh, prophetic babe!-"Academie." However, Pailleron has not been quite so persistent a seeker for immortairty as Charles de Mazade, who also has just been

time in June last, when he and Pailleron were the in their contest for Charles Blane's seat; and at last two weeks ago, when the rivals of last June wen both elected.

"The one of them," writes the Hon. George Bancroft of his parents, in his letter to the Mayor of Worcester, Mass., offering to establish a scholarshi in the trust and gift of that city. " was the most constant and most consistent supporter of freedom of conscience, the right and the duty of free inquiry, the right and the duty of private judgment the paramount duty of devoting life to the pursuit and support of trath; in all this nobody could exest bim; it formed an elementary part of his being The other, to superior intellectual endowments united cheerfulness and benevolence of heart : . lively play of fancy; a heroism that bore up against adversity or trial; a kindliness, vivacity and good-humor that great old age could not and good-numor that great old age could not diminish. They lived together in marriage for more than fifty-two years. In their last winter he had been declining, but she died somewhat suddenly before him. He followed her remains to the grave. After his return he spoke to me of her cheering and infinitely pleasing ways in nursing him during the winter, and never left his house again till he was borne to be placed by her side. I wish to establish . . . a scholarship, to be called the Aaron and Lucretia Chandler Bancroft Scholarship."

San Francisco, Dec. 23—The Vice-Regal parts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23-The Vice-Regal party left Monterey this morning for Santa Barbara by rail and stage. It is expected that after a short stag there they will go to Los Angeles and the Southera country.

GENERAL NOTES.

The "roast beef of old England" evidently belies its name. With 12,000 head of live cattle yearly, 2,000 quarters weekly from Chicago, and 1,000 carcasses weekly from one firm in this city going to the London and Liverpool markets, it is plain that the roast beef of America is coming to the front on English dinner tables.

Vermont is said to produce more marble than any other State in the Union or than any country except this. The business has expanded with marvelious rapidity since 1870, when comparatively little Vermont marble was to be found in the market. The aggregate amount of the State's production the present year is 1,000,000 cubic feet, valued at over \$2,000,000. The number of then employed in the quarries and mills exceeds 2.300, and it required 10,000 cars to carry the martie away. Nearly \$1,000,000 was paid for the labor of workingmen by the quarry owners.

The recent floods drove from their homes in the Paris sewers thousands of rats, many of them ex-traordinarily large and flerce, which have swarmed over the city, made themselves new homes with amazing coolness and audacity, and are now domiciled everywhere, "upstairs, downstairs, and in my lady's chamber." The result is that cats and terriers have neve been in such demand before and the boulevards are ringing with their exploits. One diminutive but herote dog, belonging to a St. Louis butcher, and only fifteen inches long, has slain four hundred of the enemy and now lies in hospital covered with honorable sears.

For more than two years George F. Mont-gomery, of Pownal, Vt., had been the proud owner of tame crow, which might have prolonged its strange but iseful life indefinitely if a party of neighbors who were out gunning last month had not riddled it with shot at ose range. A tame crow is literally a rara aris, and Mr. Montgomery has brough a civil suit for damages in the sum of \$15 against the marksmen and a criminal suit as well. The whole neighborhood has become involved in the contest on one side or the other, and the once penceful village of Pownal is already rent with civil femas, and may be drenched in fraternal blood before the winter is over.

The Penny Press of Cleveland, has begun a rusade against the use of dangerous fire-arms in theatrical performances, believing that while the introduction f muskets and revolvers is often necessary for dramatic effect, they can be made harmless in the hands of a bad narksman, or the fool who "didn't know it was loaded." It suggests that the muzzle be made solid, and the barrel provided with openings near the end, or that the same result should be obtained by a steel protector held just beyond the muzzle by steel arms and padded with felt. These may not be the best possible means of security, but The Press is right in denouncing the sensational performances which hold life cheap, and ought to receive promptly from public authority the support which it purposes to keep on demanding until a reform is accomplished.

Buried in the sand, on the top of a hill covered with dweilings, the remains of the Temple of Jupiter at Pergamos have been found in a fine state of preservation by the same industrious German archieologists who found rich treasures at Olympia. "Some of the plaques," says The Builder, " have been discovered as perfect as if they had been wrought only yesterday, The indications recovered have been enough to justify a complete ideal restoration of the temple. Portions have been found of all the esscutial elements of the building; columns, capitals, cormices, entablatures, with indications of the exact dimensions of these main features, and of the position which they occupied in the building. Thus the idea has been happily carried out of making the museum for the exhibition of the Pergamos marbles a reproduction of the temple for which they were sculp-tured. The plan of the Temple of Jupiter, at Pergamos, according to the German explorers, differs from that of any ancient temple hitnerto known. The architect has been the minister to the sculptor. Instead of naving to been the minister to the sculptor. Instead of saving display his figures in lofty pediments, at a distance fit he eyes, requiring some allowance for foreshorten the sculptor has here produced a long internal free which was brought under close observation by means a sort of gallery, reached by a central staircase." A pretty girl presented herself the other

new building will be formally presented to day at a clinic in one of the hospitals of Vienna and asked to be examined, explaining that she had suddenly become deaf in one car, and none of her friends could account for the unexpected affliction. Professor Gruber kindly replied that he would see what he could do, and accordingly began to question her as to the circum stances immediately attending the appearance of her deafness. After much hesitation, and with many blushes, or rather one prolonged blush, the girl at last confessed that when her lover returned after a long absence he took her in his arms, and pressing his mouth to her car, conferred upon that organ a most in-tense and vigorous kiss. At that instant she felt a sharp pain and had been deaf ever since. The professor made an examination, and found that the drum of the car had actually been ruptured, and there is no reason to doubt that the kiss did it. The only censolation suggested after recording this painful accident is that it need never be repeated, if ardent lovers will only remember that a kind Providence has provided a fea-ture far more kissable than the ear, and one which no amount of osculatory demonstration has ever been

BITS OF CRITICISM.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GERMAN.-Heyse's Translations from the German.—Heyse's speech is a very apt if illustration how the language of every country is an evidence in record of its canacters and manners. Such situations, modes of thought and feeling as Heyse has depleted in "Childre of the Word" are imaginable in Germany and in the German tongue, but they lose a large part of their not too sold reality in their divorce from their native speech, gaining instead an uncomfortable semblance of absurdity and enidations. Certain modes of thought can be naturalized as little as certain words, because, in fact, the feelings which the latter would expressed once trist. We believe that this fact in large part accounts for the elementation of the intermediations from German novels so rarely independ in this country. Though the two languages start from kindred sources they have too loopelessly diverged for the heavy direatings of the one country to be rendered into the speech which expresses the more practical instincts of the other.—[The Speciator.]

SHELLEY AS A LETTER WRITER.—There is one thing which Shelley seems utterly unable to do; sud that one thing is essential for perfect letter writing. He can never unbend. In his early youth he was—If we may speak it with reverence—a consummate prig. The himmense importance which he attaned to his crude opinions, the profound conviction of his absolute infallability, are unmistakable marks of the genus. The prig. its true, developed into a great poot; but the priggishness, in a subdued and othereal form, if your please, was never quite knocked out of tim. He slways has that kind of excessive seriousness which we generally associate with the feminine character. He had no sense of humor, and could not have taken a joke about any of his crotenets, even in the intimacy of private life. He is one of those innocent, pure-minded and admirable people whom we revere, but in the depits of our heart regard as decided bores: who preserve at a dinner party the same mode of discussing serious subjects which they maintain on the lastings or in the pulpit. The character is in many ways atmirable; perhaps such people are better, hot worse, than worldlings and cynics who can jest even at their own beliefs. But they hardly make good letter writers.—[Pail Mail Gazette.] SHELLEY AS A LETTER WRITER.-There is

RUSKIN'S DEFECT.—The great defect of Ruskin, as an instructor for painters, is that he banish a tile personal element from their work. This is very evident in the painting of all his pupils, and comes, perhaps, in some measure, from the fact of his teaching being formed on such a very high standard of technical skill. But there is another reason which operates more strongly than this, and it is one of which examples are by no means confined to Ruskin. In Literature, as well as in Art, there are to be found guides who fail in producing, or rather in teaching their pupils to produce, thoroughly good work, simply occause they incideate certain definite methods of looking at the world of Letters or Art. What Herbert Speucer would call the meral bias, and the religious bias, are singularly fatal in instructors either of Art or Literature, neither of which is in itself moral or immoral, religious or anti-religious. Certain phases of feeling common to the groat mass of humanity are as much a dead letter to Ruskin as Sanskrit is to the ordinary cab driver; and his incapacity to understand these, and their influence upon men, leads to his impatience with that erring, imperfect, but withat ganume, Art, which looks upon Nature and mankind from the point of view of error, rather than perfection. He understands that a picture should denote the feality of man; and all those attempts at combining natural beauty with the commonplice endeavors, failures, and enosions of mankind which form the great bulk of good, modern Art, are to him wasted endeavors,—[The Spectates. RUSKIN'S DEFECT .- The great defect of Rus-